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Tubulicrinis indicus, a new corticioid species from India

Jyoti Sharma*, Avneet P. Singh, & G.S. Dhingra

Department of Botany, Punjabi University, Patiala 147002, India

*Correspondence to: *jyotisharma.botany@gmail.com*

Abstract — *Tubulicrinis indicus* sp. nov. is described and illustrated from Jammu and Kashmir, India.

Key words — *Basidiomycota*, *Agaricomycetes*, Himalaya

While conducting fungal forays in the Duggi area of district Doda, Jammu and Kashmir, India, Jyoti Sharma collected a corticioid fungus on decaying wood of *Cedrus deodara*. After comparing macroscopic and microscopic features (Rattan 1977, Hjortstam et al. 1988, Bernicchia & Gorjón 2010, Mycobank 2015), we identified it as a new species of *Tubulicrinis*, close to *T. hirtellus* and *T. effugiens*. It is characterized by awl-shaped lyocystidia with a narrow capillary lumen that extends up to the apex and large basidiospores. The type specimen is conserved in the Herbarium, Botany Department, Punjabi University, Patiala, India (PUN). Dr. Nils Hallenberg examined the specimen and supported the description of a new species.

Tubulicrinis indicus Jyoti Sharma, Avneet P. Singh & Dhingra, **sp. nov.** Plates 1, 2

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Differs from *Tubulicrinis hirtellus* and *T. effugiens* by having lyocystidia with a narrow capillary lumen that extends up to the apex and larger basidiospores.

Type: India, Jammu and Kashmir: Doda, Bhadarwah, Duggi, on bark of log of *Cedrus deodara* (D. Don) G. Don, 28 September 2014, Jyoti Sharma 7087 (PUN, **holotype**).

Etymology: The epithet refers to the country of collection, India.

Basidiocarp resupinate, adnate, effused, ≤150 µm thick in section; hymenial surface smooth to porulose under lens, creamish white to pale yellow when fresh, not changing much on drying; margins thinning, concolorous to indeterminate. Hyphal system monomitic. Generative hyphae ≤4 µm wide, branched, septate, clamped, thin-walled. Cystidia 110–133 × 4.5–5.5 µm,

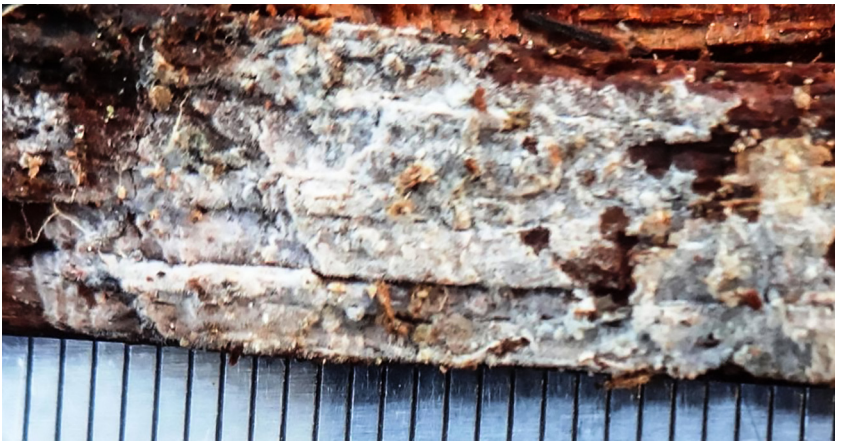

Plate 1. *Tubulicrinis indicus* (holotype, PUN). Basidiocarp showing hymenial surface.

cylindrical, somewhat flexuous, with a subulate and mucronate apex, with rooting base, grayish, thick-walled, narrow capillary lumen extending up to the apex, weakly amyloid; projecting up to 50 µm out of hymenium. Basidia 25–40 × 4.5–5.8 µm, subclavate to subcylindrical, 4–sterigmate, with basal clamp; sterigmata ≤5.5 µm long. Basidiospores 7.8–11 × 2.5–3.5 µm, subcylindrical, apiculate, thin-walled, smooth, inamyloid, acyanophilous, with oily contents.

Remarks— *Tubulicrinis hirtellus* (Bourdot & Galzin) J. Erikss. differs from *T. indicus* by its lyocystidia with a thin-walled apex, and *T. effugiens* (Bourdot & Galzin) Oberw. is distinguished by its capillary lumen ending gradually in a thin-walled apex; both these species also differ in having smaller basidiospores.

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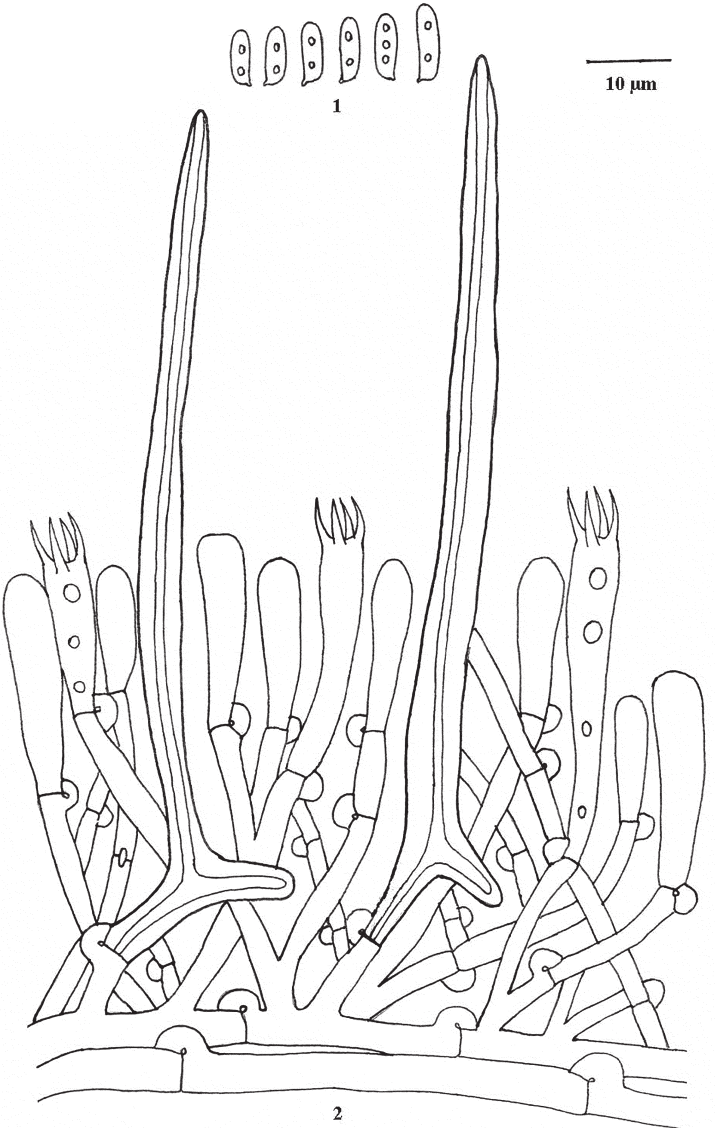

Plate 2. *Tubulicrinis indicus* (holotype, PUN).
1. Basidiospores. 2. Vertical section through basidiocarp.